

# KNOX AGAIN HITS AT TOLLS PLAN

## Exemption Clause No Violation of Treaty, He Asserts.

# HE SEES GAIN ALL ON SIDE OF ENGLISH

## Shows U. S. Position in Time of War—Points to Blow to American Marine.

Washington, May 10.—Philander C. Knox, Secretary of State in President Taft's administration, who rejected Great Britain's protest against the right of the United States to exempt its coastwise vessels from the payment of tolls for passage through the Panama Canal, when asked to give his views on the question of repealing the free tolls provision of the present act and to define the exact issue involved in the controversy said: "In the discussion of the canal question, as in the past, too much consideration has been given to treaties, correspondence, documents, opinions, beliefs and imaginations that are wholly foreign to the simple issue involved. This issue arises out of one tremendous fact and one brief treaty affecting that fact. The fact is our canal at Panama, and the treaty is the one negotiated in 1901 by John Hay and Lord Pauncefote. This is the only treaty affecting the issue.

"The present controversy arises out of Great Britain's challenge of our right to exempt American coastwise vessels from the payment of tolls. The challenge is predicated upon the claim that by the Hay-Pauncefote treaty we bargained away that right incident to our ownership.

"Richard Olney has put in two sentences the nature of Great Britain's claim upon the canal. 'The claim of Great Britain,' said Mr. Olney, 'is, in effect, a territorial claim. The United States possesses no more costly and perhaps no more valuable piece of territory than the Panama Canal, and Great Britain's claim is that the Hay-Pauncefote treaty not only incumbers that territory with equal rights of use by all other nations, but impresses upon it a servitude by which the United States loses the free use of its own canal for its own vessels.'

Reasons for Repeal.

"The President has assigned three reasons why he wishes Congress to repeal the free tolls provision:

"First—Because it violates our treaty.

"Second—Because it is bad economic policy.

"Third—Because it will assist him in handling our foreign relations.

"If the first reason is good, no other is necessary. If the first reason is not good, the other two are as insufficient as they would be if they were used as reasons for voluntarily dividing our sovereignty over the Mississippi River.

"First, let us look at the facts. We alone are expending the untold millions necessary to fortify and protect the canal, so that some belligerent, eager to secure the resulting advantage, may not destroy it; we alone are bearing the risk of losing all this investment as the result of some natural calamity, such as an earthquake, against which no human agency can secure us.

"We alone have stood for whatever of criticism has come from the manner of acquiring the Canal Zone; we alone have put the lives of the flower of our army engineers and of thousands of American citizens through all the hazards and dangers of fatal tropical maladies, and finally, no other country has shared, and does not propose to share, one penny of this expenditure or any place of any risk connected with our stupendous undertaking.

"Surely upon these facts there arises no necessary implication that Great Britain is entitled to the benefits of this colossal work on the same and identical terms as we, the owners, the builders, the operators, the protectors and the insurers of the canal, or that she shall dictate how we shall treat matters of purely local national trade and commerce.

Limitation is Discussed.

"If the limitation which Sir Edward Grey says is imposed upon our freedom of action in respect to the canal does not arise by necessary implication from these facts, let us see if we can find it in the language of the treaty. In short, let us seek the words of limitation.

"They are found, according to the British contention, in Article III. This article is a declaration by the owner of the canal of the terms upon which it is to be used. There are, all told, six rules. The first grants a privilege, the other five specify the conditions upon which that privilege is to be enjoyed. 'The canal shall be free and open to the vessels of commerce and of war of all nations observing these rules' is the language of the grant.

"Do these rules apply to the United States? They do if the United States is included in the language upon which Great Britain relies—namely, 'the canal shall be free and open to the vessels of commerce and of war of all nations observing these rules on terms of entire equality.'

"Has the United States bound itself not to use the canal if it should exercise a right of war or act of hostility within it; if it should revictual its ships or take stores in the canal; if it should embark or disembark troops within the canal; if its vessels of war should remain within the waters longer than twenty-four hours, and, if so, who is going to enforce these rules upon the United States, and will our

obedience to them be compelled by the guns we are planting there for the protection of the canal? Does not such a view of our rights invite all other nations to war with us if we, during an actual state of war, use the canal for any military purpose? In short, would we not thus make all nations the allies of our immediate adversary if we have agreed with all nations through Great Britain that the rules we prescribe for the use of the canal apply to ourselves, the grantors of the use?

"Sir Edward Grey seeks to avoid the application to the United States of all the rules in Article III except Rule 1 by saying, 'Now that the United States has become practical sovereign of the canal, his majesty's government does not question its title to exercise belligerent rights for its protection.' That is to say, our subsequently acquired sovereignty automatically exempts us from the application of five of the rules to be observed by all nations as a condition for the use of the canal, but our ownership plus our sovereignty does not exempt us from the other one.

Sifts British Claims.

"Practical sovereignty, which, as Great Britain claims, permits us at our own expense and risk to defend the canal, to maintain its neutrality and to exclusively exercise belligerent rights within its boundaries in time of war imports to its possessor no higher title or privilege than does sovereignty and ownership in time of peace. Our rights in peace bear a just relation to our obligations in war. The benefits of sovereignty go hand in hand with its burdens.

"It was never contemplated at any period in the history of the isthmian undertaking that Great Britain should be on terms of equality with the owner of a canal or even with the other users of the canal, except as compensation for her protection of the canal.

"How is the United States assured that Great Britain or any other nation will observe the rules we have prescribed for the use of the canal? They have not agreed to do so. The Hay-Pauncefote treaty contains no such obligation on their part. We refused to accept language proposed by Great Britain that would make the right to use the canal by other nations a contractual right.

"Great Britain did not ask that the tolls exemption be repealed. Her position advanced before the canal act was passed was that if the exemption was not restricted to bona fide coastwise trade and, later, if the tolls were not computed upon the basis of all shipping using the canal, then her rights under the treaty would be violated, and asked arbitration of the construction of the treaty.

"What Great Britain really claims is that the Hay-Pauncefote treaty 'imposes limitations upon our freedom of action,' and what she originally asked was, 'In view of the President's memorandum' attached to the canal act that the question thus raised should be submitted to arbitration.

"As Great Britain has no interest in the canal itself, but only in the use of the canal, the United States should not admit that the Hay-Pauncefote treaty 'imposes limitations upon the freedom of action of the United States' to legislate upon matters not affecting Great Britain's use or the terms upon which her use is to be enjoyed."

# CURRAN HAS NEW BILLBOARD LAW

## Will Introduce Measure at Meeting of Board of Aldermen To-morrow.

A new billboard ordinance will be introduced to-morrow in the Board of Aldermen by Henry H. Curran, majority leader. The measure is intended to take the place of the proposed law, which has been attacked at a number of public hearings.

The ordinance has the support of the City Club, the Real Estate Board and other civic organizations. The City Club, not waiting for the ordinance to pass, has gone ahead and suggested a plan of its own. This club would form an outdoor advertising commission, composed of the heads of the Municipal Art Society, the Mural Painters of America, the Architectural League, the Real Estate Board and three representatives of the billboard interests.

Alderman Curran's ordinance does not cover artistic or moral phases of the question. These will be looked after by the proposed voluntary commission. The Curran measure provides:

1. Openwork signs on fireproof buildings may have a height of not more than seventy-five feet.
2. Openwork signs on non-fireproof buildings may be not more than fifty feet high.
3. Solid sky signs may not be more than thirty-one feet high on any building.
4. There must be a clearance of at least seven feet under all signs on the tops of buildings. They must set back at least six feet from the front of the building, and the upright supports must be at least five feet apart.
5. No signs covering windows or doors will be allowed, and no sign on the top story may extend higher than the level of the roof.
6. Billboards on the ground are restricted to a height of twenty-four feet.
7. Fees shall be: Ground signs, \$2; ordinary signs, \$2; electric signs, \$5. No fees are charged at present.

## Pageant by Women Workers.

The tenth biennial convention of the National League of Women Workers will be held in this city May 14 to 17. The New York Association of Women Workers will furnish guides for the visitors. A pageant, in which 300 girls will take part, will be staged in the 93rd Regiment Armory. In it an endeavor will be made to show woman's relation to work from pre-Colonial days to the present.

# CONGRESS FACES MOMENTOUS WEEK

## Prohibition and Tolls Bill Among Subjects To Be Debated.

# DEMOCRATS TO DECIDE PROGRAMME IN CAUCUS

## Farmers' Credits Will Receive Attention—Representatives Watching Mexico.

Washington, May 10.—With the Panama Canal tolls exemption debate running strong in the Senate and the House facing a record vote on the proposed constitutional amendment for nation-wide prohibition, Congress promises to be fairly busy during the present week. There may be no developments in the Mexican situation to revive talk of war. House Democrats will hold a party caucus Tuesday night to determine a legislative programme for the remainder of the present session, with adjournment early in July in view. Present plans include passage of the necessary appropriation bills, enactment of several anti-

trust measures, the rural credits bill and a vote on the prohibition amendment.



Chorus singing "Women's Marching Song" on Capitol steps.

trust measures, the rural credits bill and a vote on the prohibition amendment. All these subjects, with the exception of the amendment, will come up in the caucus, and an effort may be made to discover party sentiment on prohibition at that time.

## Senate Silent on Prohibition.

Senate majority leaders have not yet formed plans for a party conference, but there is a sentiment for the enactment of legislation without a vote on prohibition. The Senate Interstate Commerce Committee will conclude its hearings on the trade commission anti-trust bill early in the week. There is a Democratic sentiment that this legislation should not be taken up at the present session on their side of the Capitol and that action by the House will be sufficient until next winter. Many Senators are said to hold the opinion that debate on legislation of this importance cannot be completed in less than six weeks or two months. If the Senate does not make more progress than in the last few weeks on ordinary matters of legislation and on the tolls exemption debate, adjournment hardly can be taken early in July with a trust bill to be discussed at length.

## Tolls Debate Continues.

The tolls exemption debate probably will not be concluded during the week. There is still great interest in the House in Mexican development. Representatives generally, including some administration sponsors, would not be surprised if the week would be marked by some decisive move by the administration. If the situation should lead up to a call for volunteers, the Hay national volunteer act would give ample authority for a volunteer army, but Congress would have to pass a supplemental bill to provide for the pay.

The caucus Tuesday will be free for all, and some members threaten to bring up both the prohibition resolution and the woman suffrage resolution.

## RAINY WEEK IS FORECAST

## Bureau Says Spring Will Prevail in South, However.

Washington, May 10.—Generally unsettled weather during the coming week, with mid-spring temperatures in the Southern states and west of the Rocky Mountains, and temperatures below normal over the rest of the country, was forecast to-night by the Weather Bureau.

"The weather during the week will be generally unsettled," said the bulletin, "with frequent showers the first half of the week in the Middle West, the region of the Great Lakes and the Middle Atlantic and New England states.

"A disturbance that now overlies the Rocky Mountain region will advance slowly eastward and reach the Atlantic states about Wednesday; this disturbance will be preceded and attended by general precipitation east of the Rocky Mountains during its movement eastward.

"Another disturbance will appear over the Western plateau region about Thursday and prevail over the Middle West at the end of the week; this disturbance will be preceded by rising temperature and be attended by general showers and thunderstorms."

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# SUFFRAGISTS STAND FOR HOME; RESENT SLAP AT THEIR CODE

## Mrs. Catt Asks "Foes" if Statements That Equal Vote Programme Includes Attack on Marriage Are Authorized—Aim to Protect Children.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, chairman of the Empire State Campaign Committee, wants the public to understand that the suffragists stand for marriage and the home. The reason she finds it necessary to say this just now is that she has

"The fact that many of your speakers do bring charges of this nature against various suffragists lends color to the possibility that you authorize such statements. But since it is impossible to trace rumors of this nature, we ask you in



CHILDREN MARCHING IN THE PARADE FROM WHITE HOUSE TO THE CAPITOL.

heard that the anti-suffragists are spreading rumors to the contrary. Mrs. Catt intends to deal with the anti-suffragists by making sure she has addressed the following open letter to the officers of the National and State Associations Opposed to Woman Suffrage:

"We have been informed by a number of men and women that they have been accused when passing your temporary headquarters on Broadway with the statement that the programme of equal suffrage includes free love, disruption of the home and no children.

this public fashion whether these misrepresentations are included in the propaganda of your board.

"Before we take any steps to deal with the situation we desire to know officially, direct from you, whether your representatives are acting in accordance with instructions from you. We welcome a fair fight, but protest against attempts to misrepresent the character and beliefs of those whose motives are inspired solely by the desire to dignify the home, to honor marriage and secure greater protection for children in order that they may grow up worthy citizens of the Republic."

## MORE "ANTIS" ORGANIZE

## Jersey Women Opposed to Suffrage Plan Hot Campaign.

Hackensack, N. J., May 10.—The women of Bergen County who are opposed to woman suffrage will start their campaign here Wednesday evening with a mass meeting at Ortil Hall. They began operations yesterday by forming the Hackensack branch of the New Jersey Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage. Mrs. G. H. McPadden, wife of Dr. McPadden, of Hackensack, was chosen president.

## Woman Heads Candidates.

[From The Tribune Correspondent.]  
Montclair, N. J., May 10.—Mrs. Nellie Husk Slayback, of 20 Valley road, this town, with an average of \$2.4 heads a list of nineteen candidates who passed the civil service examinations March 23 for the position of factory inspector in the Department of Labor. There is one vacancy to be filled, and the salary is \$1,500.

# BABY JOINS PA AND GRANDPA IN TRYING TO LICK POLICEMAN

## Patrolman Saved from Defeat by Absence of Prizefighter Son of Patriarch—Mother of Infant and Cousin Aid, the Phalanx of Fighting Strausses.

A battle royal between a lone policeman of the Clinton st. station and three generations of the Strausse family, of 80 Ridge st., represented by five members, disturbed the tranquility of the East Side about 7 o'clock last night. Four of the family were arrested. No charge was brought against the fifth combatant. He is only a few months old.

The Strausses, out for an airing, had arrived at Hester and Allen sts., when Grandfather Abraham Strauss decided to buy the baby a slice of pineapple. A dispute about the price followed.

Seeing the crowd assuming large proportions Patrolman O'Rourke sought to disperse it. All moved on but Strauss, who refused to go until he recovered ten cents from which he had in some unknown manner been parted. Upon O'Rourke's insisting that he move, Strauss said something that caused his arrest as a disorderly person, but the policeman's hand was no sooner on the prisoner's collar than O'Rourke went down under an avalanche of Strausses.

Mrs. Ethel Strauss, seventeen years old, a daughter-in-law, seized her baby with one arm and swung her left fist to the policeman's chin. They grappled and the baby wound both hands in O'Rourke's hair. Charles Strauss, son of Abraham, husband of Ethel and father of the hair pulling baby, got into action about the same time. Parts of the patrolman's anatomy not already taken were pounded by Isidor Meyerowitz, of 89 Allen st., a cousin of the battling Strausses.

The best O'Rourke could do was blow his police whistle. Two brother officers heeded the signal and the Strausses were pried loose from the patrolman and arrested. Later they were arraigned in night court.

"If my oldest boy, who is a prize fighter, and the rest of my sons-in-law had been here we'd have licked that cop," said Strauss.

# Prompt Action Means Money

If you get into the Ben Franklin Quiz to-day you have time enough to win as much as \$1,000 cash. You have till a week from Saturday to solve the fifty pictographs and turn them in. Prompt action will enable you to do it. Get the complete Quizzes outfit which is described here—get it to-day—and you'll be on your way. Just a few evenings this week and next week, and you may earn a big cash award FREE. But remember—you must act quickly.

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- Poor Richard's Almanack (cloth-bound).....40c. Containing 600 sayings of Benjamin Franklin, including the 50 correct answers—the Quizzes Guide Book! (5c extra by mail).
  - The Record Book.....65c. Permits you to submit 5 solutions to each pictograph without any coupons—the Quizzes Note Book and Listing Book (5c extra by mail).
  - Pictographs No. 1 to 35, inclusive, are given with Record Book.....FREE
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| 3d award         | 500     |
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| 50 awards, each  | \$25    |
| 100 awards, each | \$10    |
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# SUFFRAGE PARADE STIRS WASHINGTON

## Peaceable Demonstration Wins Praise Even from Enemies.

Washington, May 10.—Militant English suffragists may well reflect upon the peaceable demonstration here yesterday by nearly 4,000 women representing millions of their sisters in a demand for the ballot. The marching cohorts and the petitions have made an impression even on Congressmen who hitherto have expressed disapproval of the move for equal suffrage.

Perhaps the most impressive spectacle the demonstration afforded was the chorus on the broad steps of the Capitol. There "The Woman's Marching Song," composed by an English suffragist, was sung in public for the first time in this country. The song has a swing to it, but as it was sung yesterday it could not be called either militant, martial or belligerent. It was good to hear, sung as it was, even by those who class suffragism with feminism.

Another attractive and refreshing feature of the parade was a corps of flower-laden girls. Their baskets were filled with such blossoms as would suggest the suffrage colors—golden and purple and white—and they wore white frocks.

At the head of each division of the parade, as it marched from a mass meeting at a theatre to the Capitol, were standard bearers with pennants and streamers bearing suffrage mottoes and the suffrage colors. Many distinguished women took part and attended the theatre meeting.

Petitions were presented on the Capitol steps to a specially appointed committee from Congress, urging the passage of the Bristow-Mondell resolution for a constitutional amendment to permit nationwide suffrage. There was a petition for each member of the Congress.

## HUSBANDRY VS. HUSBANDS

## Professor's Wife Has Plan for Making Women Farmers.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]  
Boston, May 10.—"Women, back to the soil!" is the slogan of Mrs. Caroline Nelson, widow of Professor Nelson, of Harvard Medical School. Mrs. Nelson has just returned from Vermont, where she has purchased a six-acre farm and where she hopes to demonstrate that women can become successful in light farming. She says:

"With thousands of women wearing out their lives in mental positions, it is evident to me that something must be done to help them. What I purpose to do is to portion out this farm to women, where they will live a community life."

## FAREWELL FOR MRS. ELLIS

## Friends Wish Her Well on Visit to West.

There was a farewell reception to Mrs. Havelock Ellis at the National Arts Club, 14 Gramercy Park, yesterday afternoon—a last farewell, for Mrs. Ellis is not returning to England yet, but is only going to Chicago. She leaves for the West to-day, and will visit Chicago, St. Louis and various other cities, giving talks and readings in each. She will be in New York about the middle of June, when she and Mr. Ellis will sail for England.

Mrs. Maedonald Sheridan poured tea yesterday. Among the guests were Mrs. Mary Austin and Mrs. Julia A. Tutwiler. Mrs. Ellis said that while she didn't come over here to speak, she was having rather a strenuous time.

"So many people are nice to us," she said. "Of course, it is on account of my husband; but it wouldn't do to make him conceited, so I never tell him so."

## New York Tribune Coupon

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